NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GUANO.

[From the Sept. No. of the "Farmer's Library," we extract the following portion of a letter addressed to the editor, J. S Skinner, Esq., by our esteemed friend Teschemacher:]

Boston, 4th August, 1845.

DEAR SIR—Two days ago, your publishers sent me No. 1 of the Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture, edited by you. Allow me to offer my best wishes for its success, and occasionally a few hints, as the spread of sound agricultural knowledge in this country, is an object near to my heart.

* * * * *

Your information on the subject of Guano, does not appear to be the result of well-conducted experiments, but of such where it has been applied as chance directed. In Mr Breck's paper (New England Farmer) last autumn, I suggested that the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts should offer a handsome premium for the best conducted agricultural experiments on this subject: we should then have had valuable and authentic information. I thought it within the range of their duties: they, I suppose, thought otherwise, and nothing was done. Having myself only a little garden spot, of course it was out of my power to make agricultural experiments; but what could be done in a small garden, I have done.

I confess I am surprised to hear of so many failures—*all* which I have been able to investigate, arise from error in application. In no soil but a stiff clay, can guano fail to produce its effects: in no soil but one amply provided already with phosphate of lime, can its effects fail to be permanent. In arid soils, it is, if properly applied, of great value, as it infuses that strength and solidity into the juices which enable the plant to withstand the drought. To this object, one of my experiments has been devoted with perfect success. On a southern bank, my peas were green and fresh, while those of my neighbors, with manure, were brown and burnt up. This, and every other efficient action of guano, is produced by reflecting on the growth and position of the roots of plants, and placing the guano in such a situation that they may reach it when they are of pretty good strength, and the moisture of the soil has sufficiently decomposed the manure; but sowing the seed in contact with guano, or placing it where the young sprouting root touches it immediately, is sure to cause a failure. The same is sure to ensue when the guano is spread on the surface, so that ammoniacal virtues escape into the 'atmosphere.

Excuse my troubling you with these hasty lines, and believe me,

Most truly your well wisher,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Some one who prefers the good old Saxon word *woman*, says that "*woman* is the last most perfect work of God: *ladies* are the productions of silkworms, milliners and dressing-maids."

From the Maine Cultivator.

GRASS CROPS.

Messrs. Editors—I have once or twice intimated that the proper management of grass crops is the foundation of all good farming. Indeed, it has been said, and justly too, that "manure is the sinews of farming." But suppose that a farmer accumulates an abundance of manure, but is inattentive to a proper rotation of crops, it requires not the greatest sagacity to foresee that complete success will not attend his efforts.

Nothing is truer than the proposition that "manure is the sinews of farming"—but what should we say of a farmer, who should appropriate say 10 acres of land for tillage, to be kept constantly under the plow, and apply all his manure to the same: and say 10 acres or more for mowing, to be kept constantly in grass? Few indeed will attempt to dissuade our farmers from the practice of scraping together and collecting all the materials for manure which may fall in their way. Certainly, manure increases the bulk of grass crops, which in their turn also add greatly to the treasures of the barnyard. And again, we must not forget to properly appreciate the grass stubble. Experiments, it is said, have demonstrated that the roots and stubble of an acre of land yielding one ton of hay, will weigh something more than twelve tons—and it may be a question, what are the roots and stubble of grass worth by the ton to turn under for manure? Now indeed we hold it to be indisputably true that lands should often be changed from grass to tillage, and from tillage to grass. By so doing, we often receive the benefit of a dressing of manure in the form of decomposing grass roots and stubble.

In order to ascertain whether a farmer is improving his farm or not, we need only ask him these questions:—How many tons of hay do you generally cut upon an acre? Do your mowing lands produce a heavier burthen now than several years since?

The plowing in of green crops for manure, is a subject often adverted to by agricultural writers. Whether grass crops are the best of all for this purpose, under all circumstances, is a question for consideration. It is to be hoped that our farmers will at length give more attention to this subject than they have hitherto. The farmer who has a team of his own may, at an expense almost imperceptible, try a number of modes or experiments with a view to ascertain how he may enrich his soil in the cheapest manner. He may plow in crops of grass at full length, or he may try oats, buckwheat or India wheat; or he may plow in his grass stubble immediately after haying, or we will say any time in the month of September, if time cannot be sooner gained for the purpose, and sow fresh grass-seed, always harrowing down the ground thoroughly. Some recommend applying compost manure to aid the germination of the grass seed. Perhaps every farmer will not be willing to incur this trouble or expense. But I would advise the farmer to turn over his grass stubble, whether he can procure the compost manure or not.

When turning over grass stubble for the purpose of manure, I have never as yet used compost manure. I have turned over exhausted sward lands in the month of August, sowing the seed as soon as possible. I think the farmer need not neglect to turn over his grass stubble under the apprehension of losing a single crop of hay. Thus far I have found the practice of turning under grass stubble a profitable one, and attended with good results.

J. E. R.

HAY RACKS.

Hay racks for feeding sheep, and indeed *all* animals, should be placed in a vertical position, instead of inclining towards the animal, as is most commonly the case. In the former position, you have perfect security against waste of food, besides guarding the sheep from the inconvenience of having their necks and backs incumbered with seed and other substances. Where there is an inclination of the rack towards the animals, these results are unavoidable. There is also another evil. During the time of feeding, their breath ascends directly among the hay, giving it an ill odor, very disagreeable, and where there are animals affected with disease, noxious to health. Vertical racks which admit of the hay being drawn from both sides, are now much in vogue, and deservedly approved by feeders generally.—*Maine Cult.*

THE SUNFLOWER.

We are informed by a person direct from the upper parts of Illinois, that the cultivation of the sunflower is there prosecuted to a considerable extent. Some are sanguine that it is more profitable than corn—that it is not a great exhauster of the soil, and that the "cake," after the oil is pressed out, is highly valuable as food for poultry, hogs, and cattle. The foliage is gathered in its green and succulent state, and fed to stock, cows especially, being fond of it. For *poultry*, we consider the seed of the sunflower superior to corn. This is clearly evinced, we think, when the fowls are confined, and where it is impossible for them to obtain for themselves insects or other food of an animal kind; the copious supply of oil contained in the seeds, rendering animal food of small consequence.—*Ib.*

ONIONS.

Where onions are wanted for early marketing, they should be sowed this month. If the ground be properly prepared, they will attain a height of several inches before the ground closes, and be ready for an early start in the spring. In Massachusetts, this practice extensively prevails, especially in those places where, from their near vicinity to the great markets, *earliness* is a matter of vital importance to the grower; the "first in the market," be it onions, cucumbers, or any other vegetable, always commands an extravagant price.—*Ib.*

One mild word quenches more heat than a bucket of water.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO AND BONE MANURE.

The following is a portion of a letter from Edward Stabler, Esq., a distinguished farmer of Maryland, copied from the Rockville (Md.) Reporter:

"All my experiments with guano have not alike proved successful: and as it sometimes occurs that even in a failure, either the operator himself, or others, derive future benefit by investigating the causes, I will give the result in both cases. I think I can readily trace to the proper cause some of the reported failures of guano.

Experiment 1st.—On a field of oat stubble, which was in corn the previous year, and had from 75 to 100 bushels of lime to the acre, I selected a strip of one acre, near the middle, and extending through the field; after plowing, the land was once harrowed; about the 7th of September, 200 pounds of guano were sown by hand, without admixture with any thing; the ground was again well harrowed, and after remaining a couple of days, for the guano to assimilate with the soil, it was sown with two and a half bushels of Meditterranean wheat, well harrowed and *rubbed* in. About half of the field, and adjoining the guano on one side, was just previously sowed with the same kind and quantity of wheat, and dressed with 12 bushels of ground bones to the acre.

On the other side of the guano, and including the remainder of the field, there were applied about 25 ox-cart loads (35 bushels to the load) of barn-yard manure to the acre; the seeding, the same as on the other parts.

In two or three weeks it was evident at a glance that the *guanoed* part had the start in vegetating, which it steadily maintained until the harvest.

The relative growth of the crop was generally estimated by those who examined it, at about the same yield, for those portions with ground bones and barn manure; but inferior, by 33 to 50 per ct. to the yield on the guanoed part. That there was this difference, I am fully satisfied.

For an experiment, the quantity of ground bones was varied on several adjoining lands. At no time was there a marked difference between 6 and 12 bushels, or 12 and 18 bushels; but between 6 and 18 bushels, it was plainly seen.

The yield in grain of the first quality, from the acre with guano, was 35 bushels—(no account taken of the screenings or small grain)—with by far the heaviest crop of straw I ever harvested. A single bushel of the grain weighed 65 pounds.

But a small portion, either of this acre, or the field, stood thick enough; hence the great growth of straw. Although the quantity of seed sown might be considered ample, if all vegetated, it is probable, that owing to the drought when sown, much of the seed was lost. Fair as the yield was, the addition of two to three pecks more of seed would have added in equal proportion to the crop.

Experiment 2d.—About three weeks later, I sowed a lot (corn ground) with 150 pounds of guano, and two bushels of white-bearded wheat to the acre, (about equal to three bushels of Meditterranean wheat.) The land was limed in the spring, 70 bushels to the acre. The growth on this lot was about thick enough, and will, I expect, produce more wheat to the acre than experiment No. 1; there was less straw, but the heads equally large and well filled.

Adjoining this piece was a potato lot, which had been heavily limed and manured in the spring: it was sown with 2 1-2 bushels of Meditterranean wheat and 12 bushels of ground bones to the acre. To judge by the eye, the guanoed lot will yield nearly 2 to 1; and certainly without any material difference in the quality of soil, or other advantage on either side, manure excepted.

Experiment 3d.—I sowed 100 bushels of ground bones on a part of my oat crop, at the rate of about 16 bushels to the acre. Adjoining to the bones, and both extending through the field, guano was sown at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre; the crop is materially injured by the drought, but the difference in favor of the guano is not less than 50 per cent.; and at a cost, as compared with the bones, of just one-half: this land was also limed the year preceding, at about 70 bushels to the acre.

Experiment 4th.—Finding the crop of grass likely to be very short, I plowed up part of a clover lot (that had several years previous 100 bushels of lime to the acre,) and sowed 4 bushels of corn broadcast. Similar to the mode adopted in my first experiment, there were 200 pounds of guano sown to the acre; but leaving a strip ten feet wide through the middle of the lot without guano. The crop has suffered greatly from the drought, and the part with the guano the most; that is, the blades are more shrivelled, but is still of the best color: all who have examined it, estimate the difference in favor of the guano at 2, 3, and some even 4 to 1. Since the longer continuance of the dry weather, the difference is not so marked; there is yet, however, more than 2 to 1 in favor of the guano.

As this is *the era of experiments*, I will briefly allude to another, not altogether foreign to the general subject. Anticipating a dry season, we used the subsoil plow after the bar-share, in this lot; but after 8 or 10 rounds, were compelled to abandon it, and double the team on the plow; the result is, a marked increase of the growth almost to a line where the subsoil-plow was laid aside.

Experiment 5th.—Just previous to planting corn, the land had 60 bushels (in all 120 bushels) of lime to the acre; and as there was no rain to slack it, it was broken up and spread in a caustic state, and the land well harrowed. Within a few days, and for experiment, (for I feared the contact of the guano with lime in this state,) 300 pounds of guano were sown broadcast on 1 1-2 acre: the ground again harrowed, and the corn planted. It came up beautifully; perhaps not a hill in a thousand missing. When 4 to 6 inches high, an even tablespoonful of guano, (or a handful to three hills,) was dropped around and near the plant, but not on it; and occasionally leaving a row without guano, the cultivator following to mix it with the soil. Not long after the application of the guano, the corn was attacked by the greatest of scourges, the bud-worm, (eating into the centre of the stalk, near the surface of the ground,) and the first and largest growth literally destroyed: so much of it as outgrew the injury, was for a long time dwindling and weak.

This experiment I consider a failure; for at no time could any material difference be perceived in the growth of the corn, either with or without guano. A part of the field is low or meadow land, and has not suffered from the drought. Here the corn is heavy; but whether attributable to the guano, I know not—as, unfortunately, no rows on this part were left without guano: and therefore allow it to be a failure, which I attribute to the contact of the guano with the quick lime.

I have also applied guano on my melon vines; a small handful to the hill—producing the most luxuriant growth, both of vines and fruit, as compared to the adjoining hills, without any. It was applied a day or two before planting the seed, and well chopped in with the hoe. The hills were once watered with a weak solution, (the ground being too dry to sprout the seed,) made by soaking three guano bags in half a barrel of water.

It may be observed as a general, if not invariable rule, that if seeds come in contact with unadulterated guano, they fail to vegetate. In my experiments, I avoided mixing the guano with plaster, ashes, or any other substance; because, if the crop was benefited, I wished to know with certainty what to attribute it to.

The case of failure with guano, reported by Jno. Mackenzie, in the Southern Planter, given "for the benefit of the agricultural community," will benefit many, I have no doubt. I, for one, thank him for the communication. Presuming that it was the pure Peruvian guano, his experiment, as well as many others, go to establish the fact, that by a top-dressing on wheat *in the spring*, the "money and labor expended on guano have been entirely thrown away." In my case, a different method of using it has produced results altogether satisfactory.

Dr. Wm. B. Magruder, one of our most successful and enterprising farmers, informed me yesterday, that he believed his wheat crop was doubled by 200 pounds of guano to the acre, applied soon after the wheat came up. I have examined many of the experiments of my neighbors who joined our club in the purchase of nineteen tons of guano last spring; and I expect that every individual is so far pleased with the results, that at least as much more—and some I know would double their purchases—would be used this fall, if the Peruvian guano, (with which all our experiments have been made,) could be had at the same price.

The question has been asked, how much wheat my land would have produced without guano. The question cannot be answered with certainty; but to judge of the crop of the same kind of wheat on the adjoining field last season, without manure, and also of crops under similar circumstances of my neighbors this season, I think 10 to 12 bushels a full estimate; 15 bushels at the outside. In their care not to let the barn manure extend beyond its prescribed limits, my hands did not spread it quite *to* the guano; this left a strip through the field without any manure; and I am confident there was not one-third the wheat on it.

Dr. Dupuy asks, "if the drought was as severe here as generally through the country?" I presume nearly so or quite.

The spring was unusually dry, and the wheat in experiment 1st, suffered in consequence; yet the situation being lower, was an advantage to it over that part with barn manure. The ground bones had in all respects equal advantages with the guano: on neither does any difference appear in the timothy and clover; both are good. We *know* the ground bones to be a durable manure. For a *mere experiment*, one of my neighbors used a few pounds of guano on his corn last year; the effect on the oats this season, is as marked as on the corn.

For the benefit of those who are opposed to taking agricultural works, or refrain from doing so, which amounts to the same thing, I would add that the field on which the above experiments were made, was completely worn out when purchased by me; the lower part of it was like mortar in the winter and spring, and baked under the summer's sun like a brick. I had attempted draining, but not successfully. Meeting with an able

essay on draining, in either the Cultivator or Farmers' Cabinet, I concluded to make another effort.

The field was broken up in the fall and winter, and in the spring a heavy covering of lime put on; the draining was deferred by a long illness, confining me to the house for months. The crop of corn was planted, and the yield was not over 15 bushels to the acre. Previous to sowing in oats, there were not less than 5 to 600 yards of surface and under-drains made. I believe the increased crops of oats nearly paid for both the lime and the drains.

Four years since, in the then state of the land, it would not have produced more than 5 bushels of wheat to the acre; now, it is light and mellow, and will, most likely, produce an increase in grass of 4 or 5 to 1. It is not a very difficult problem to solve, whether there has been a gain or loss in the transaction; when, by expenditure of four dollars for 200 pounds of guano, *twenty bushels of wheat additional* is raised to the acre; or that a single dollar for a year's subscription to an agricultural journal, should be the means, or suggest the idea for improvement, by which land that formerly did not produce over 5 to 10 bushels, will now yield 30 to 40 bushels to the acre.

I am truly, thy friend,

7th mo. 1845. EDWARD STABLER.

For the New England Farmer.

ACTION OF GYPSUM.

Mr Breck—I perceive from the notice of Boussingault's "Rural Economy," in your last paper, that he considers the application of gypsum as "but *an indirect method of liming the soil.*" It occurred to me on reading this, (though I do not adopt his theory,) that the following fact might serve to support his opinion.

It is well known that the soil of the region of country near the Alleghany ridge in Pennsylvania, as well as that of other portions of that State, is very deficient in lime, or calcareous properties: it is equally well known that the application of gypsum to this soil, has been of great benefit to the farmers, and that it is now far more extensively used in Pennsylvania than in any other State.

I merely give this fact for what it is worth—and it *may* not be worth *anything*, as a support of Boussingault's theory. If lime *would not* operate so beneficially as gypsum on these soils, it is clear enough that the latter has effects with which Boussingault is unacquainted.

Yours, D.

Preserving Cut Flowers.—The most simple rules are, not to put too many flowers in a glass—to change the water every morning—and to remove every decayed leaf as soon as it appears, cutting off the ends of the stems occasionally, as soon as they show any symptoms of decay. A more efficacious way, however, is to put nitrate of soda in the water; about as much as can be easily taken up between the fore-finger and the thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate of potash (common saltpetre) in powder, has nearly the same effect, but is not quite so efficacious.—*Selected.*

A Truth.—The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way that he would train up the child.

VARIETIES OF CHEESE.

Cheshire Cheese.—This cheese is famous all over Europe, for its rich quality, and fine, piquant flavor. It is made of entire new milk, the cream not being taken off. The cheeses are generally of very large size, usually about sixty pounds' weight. Each cheese is usually made of the produce of one day's milking from herds of from 100 to 200 cows, which feed on some of the richest pastures in England. The excellence of this cheese must be attributed to the goodness of the milk and the skill employed in the manufacture. The color is not entirely natural, but a yellow tint is given by arnotto, marigolds or carrots. It is said that some increase the richness and mellowness of the cheese by adding beef suet; or any other wholesome and sweet fat, well clarified, which is poured into and mixed with the curd.

Gloucester cheese is much milder in its taste than the Cheshire. There are two kinds of Gloucester cheese—single and double. *Single* Gloucester is made of skimmed milk, or of milk deprived of half the cream; of course it is not very rich, but is often of good flavor. *Double* Gloucester is a cheese that pleases almost every palate: it is made of the whole milk and cream, and is a fat cheese, usually the kind employed for toasting, though the single often toasts very well. These cheeses are made of various sizes, the single generally eight to the cwt., and very thin, and the double four to the cwt. and at least twice as thick. The characteristics of Gloucester cheese consist in its great richness, the mildness of its flavor, and that smooth, waxy texture, which makes it cut without crumbling, as Cheshire cheese is apt to do.

Stilton Cheese.—This, from its peculiar richness and flavor, has been called the Parmesan of England. Its name is derived from having been first made at Stilton, in Leicestershire. It is made by adding the cream of one day to the entire milk of the next. The cheeses are all of a small size, from six to eight pounds' weight, and are of a cylindrical form, made in a deep vat, and are not considered sufficiently mellow until they are two years old, nor ripe until they exhibit spots of blue in the interior, marking the commencement of decay. It is said that some keep them in warm, damp cellars to accelerate the ripening. The blue part is of a peculiar nature, different, it is said, from the common blue mould of cheese. The decay should not be advanced beyond a certain point. A variety of Stilton, but not so rich as the last, is made in a net and of the form of a pine cone, the net impressing lines on its surface.

Sage Cheese, called also green cheese, is made chiefly in the vales of Gloucester and Wiltshire, by coloring some curd with bruised sage, marigold leaves, and parsley, and mixing this with some uncolored curd; the whole is then made into a cheese, which, of course, exhibits a mottled appearance.

Skimmed-milk cheese.—This cheese from skimmed milk only, is made in those districts of England where butter is the chief object of the dairyman, as in Essex and Suffolk. What is made in England of this kind has scarcely any flavor, and dries almost as hard as horn, but is as digestible as the softer cheese, though not very palatable. On the subject of skimmed-milk cheese, Dr. Anderson observes, that it is an erroneous idea to suppose that the agreeable taste of cheese depends solely upon the quantity of oily or fat matter it may contain. Parmesan cheese is made of skimmed milk; so are the Dutch cheeses, which many consider as very pleasant tasted. He has seen cheese made of skimmed milk that was exactly like the finest cream cheese, and he considers that what is called richness in cheese, depends as much upon the mode of making it as upon the materials of which it is made. In confirmation of this opinion he remarks, that though the taste of double Gloucester differs so much from Cheshire cheese, yet they are both made from the same kind of milk.

Parmesan Cheese.—This most celebrated of all cheese, is made in the duchy of Parma and Piacenza, and in various parts of Lombardy: at present, the district of Lodi is in high repute for it. It was formerly supposed to be made from goat's milk; but it is made merely of skimmed milk of cows, and the high flavor which it has, is supposed by some to be owing to the rich herbage of the meadows of the Po, where the cows are pastured, and by others solely to the process by which it is manufactured. Half the milk has stood sixteen or seventeen hours, and the other half only six. The milk is heated and coagulated in a caldron, and without being taken out of the caldron, the curd is broken very small by an implement consisting of a stick with crow-wires; it is again heated, or rather scalded, till the curd (now a deposition from the whey, has attained a considerable degree of firmness; it is then taken out, drained, salted, and pressed, and in forty days it is fit to put into the cheese-loft. The best Parmesan is that three or four years old, and none is carried to market until at least six months old.

Cream Cheese, although so called, is not properly cheese, but nothing more than cream dried sufficiently to be cut with a knife. A quantity of good sweet cream is put into a cheese-vat, with green rushes sewed together on purpose, at the bottom of the vat, which must have a sufficient number of holes to let the whey drain off freely. On the top of the cheese are likewise laid rushes or the suckers of Indian corn, in order to allow it to be turned without being handled. It is usual to make these cheeses from an inch to an inch and a half in thickness: the thinner they are, the sooner they are ready. It is kept in a warm place, to sweat and ripen, but extremes of heat and cold are injurious, and some judgment must be used in managing it.

New Cheese.—What is called in London *new* cheese, is either made all of cream, or like the Stilton, by adding the cream of one day's milking to the milk that comes immediately from the cow; they are extremely thin, and are compressed gently two or three times, turned for a few days, and then sent to be disposed of, to be eaten new with radishes, salad, &c. It may be made in the following manner: Warm some cream, add rennet in the proportion of a spoonful to a pint, or more if necessary. Put the curd into a sieve, having a cloth at the bottom; when it has remained twentyfour hours, transfer it to a cheese-vat, and cover it with a wet cloth and board; in about two hours it may be used.—*Encyclop. of Domestic Economy.*

A Crying Evil.—The Worcester Ægis, speaking of the prospect of the potato crop in that vicinity, says:—"Between the blight and the drought, we apprehend they have suffered so severely that that the general crop will be a bad one. We have noticed the dull and watery aspect of many that have come upon the table. Indeed, they have manifest marks of distress, and look as if they had cried their eyes out."

FALL TRANSPLANTING.

Authorities are divided as to the propriety of fall transplanting. Stone fruits, it is supposed, do not do as well as if removed in the spring. Seed-fruits, in the Middle States, may be transplanted in the fall with safety. Mr Downing, in his new work, speaks decidedly on this point:

"All physiologists, however, agree that the best season for transplanting deciduous trees is in autumn, directly after the fall of the leaf. The tree is then in a completely dormant state. Transplanted at this early season, whatever wounds may have been made in the roots, commence healing at once, as a deposite directly takes place of granulous matter from the wound, and when the spring arrives, the tree is already somewhat established, and and ready to commence its growth. Autumn planting, for this reason, is greatly to be preferred in all mild climates and dry soils; and even for very hardy trees, as the apple, in colder latitudes; as the fixed position in the ground which trees get by autumnal planting, gives them an advantage, at the next season of growth, over newly moved trees."

The *convenience* of fall transplanting is unquestionable. The farmer has more leisure—his ground is in better condition for working, and, while in the spring the whole work is liable to be crowded into a few days, by a sudden advance of heat, the work may be conducted in autumn, with great leisure and security.

Lovell's Method.—This method is so named from Capt. Josiah Lovett, of Beverly, Mass., who, in his own words, has, till "within the last ten years, plowed the ocean." It may almost be called summer transplanting. It is well known that trees finish, toward the middle or last of August, their first growth; the ends of the new shoots are blunt—send out no fresh leaves, and make no more growth. But after the fall rains, there is usually a second growth. Before this second growth commences, the trees to be removed are raised—*every leaf is clipped off*, and they are re-set in all respects as in other transplanting. The tree will be materially assisted, if before re-setting, it is plunged into a tub of water, and allowed to stand from twelve to twentyfour hours. This method is desirable, because the tree, if skillfully treated in the removal, *establishes its roots before winter.*

In garden work, it is well, in fall transplanting, to cover the surface of the ground some inches deep with coarse manure, or any sufficient protection; inasmuch as the roots being tender, will not as well endure the cold as those which have not been disturbed and weakened.—*Indiana Far. and Gardener.*

GOLDEN RUSSET APPLE.

This admirable apple is put in the list of fall fruits, because, though it will keep through the winter, it ripens in November, and sometimes even in October. Tree, strong grower, upright, compact top, healthy, grows late in fall, and therefore subject to winter-killing; will grow on all soils, but delights in rich sandy loams, on which it bears larger and finer fruit. Fruit small, rather oblong; color yellow, slight red next to the sun; although called *russet*, there is but a *trace* of it on the fruit of healthy trees; tender, melting, spicy—in flavor, it resembles the St. Michael's *pear*, (Doyenne,) more nearly than any other apple.

This fruit is the most popular of all late fall or early winter apples. A gentleman near Belfre, Ohio, being applied to for a list of apples to furnish an orchard of a thousand trees for marketing purposes, replied—"Take 999 golden russets, and the *rest* you can choose to suit yourself." For nursery purposes it is rather a backward apple; the buds apt to fail, which occasions much re-setting. It will not to do well grafted on the root, being tender and always largely winter-killed when so wrought. They graft kindly on well established stocks.—*Ibid.*

CORN AFTER TURNIPS.

Mr Bela Shaw, of Rockford, assures us that corn will not do well after turnips, he having known the trial made with the same results repeatedly. Can anybody tell why?—*Prairie Far.*

We presume that turnips do as well after corn as corn does after turnips. Both are large consumers of potash; and, in soils not rich in that substance, the one crop unfits the soil for the other, very much as a horse unfits his manger for another horse—*by eating up the fodder.* If land were thoroughly dressed with ashes after the turnip crop was taken off, it would yield corn—at least, as good a crop as it would have done if the turnips had not been planted.

The ashes of cornstalks contain 72 per cent. of salts of potash and soda; turnips contain 81 per cent. Both are exhausters of the soil in respect of its potash; but turnips withdraw nine pounds more to the hundred than corn. They are not proper crops to succeed each other in a rotation.—*Indiana Far. and Gard.*

POTTING GARDEN PLANTS FOR WINTER.

Roses, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, Cape Jessamines, &c., which have been put into the garden borders, should now be prepared for removal to the parlor for winter. This should be done before frost, else the plants will not be established in the pots when removed to the parlor, and will thrive but poorly.

Select the pot which is to receive each plant, draw a circle about the plant of the size of the pot, then thrust a sharp spade down so as to cut all the roots at the line of the circle described. Let the plant remain, watering it thoroughly; and if it droops, let it be sheltered from the sun. In a few days new roots will begin to form within the ball of earth described by the circle, and three or four weeks, that ball may be carefully lifted, placed in the pot for which it was measured, and the plant will go on growing as if nothing had happened to it. If one waits till frost, and then digs up the plant without a previous preparation of its roots, it will, oftentimes, not recover from the violence during the winter. But by the method suggested above, roses, &c. will go on growing and blooming through the winter.—*Ibid.*

From the Ohio Cultivator.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

Mr Bateham—As the operation of the subsoil plow is engaging the attention of a number of your readers, I would inform them that I purchased one of these implements, have given it a thorough trial, and find, so far, it answers all that was promised by its friends. I was enabled to work the ground, *(a stiff clay subsoil,)* 18 inches deep, with it, by following two other plows. I worked deeper than for an ordinary crop, it being designed for vineyard planting. It cost about $6 per acre to subsoil it. The subsoil plow loosens the ground to such a depth that it *under-drains* the superabundant moisture. It is also enabled to retain moisture for the roots of plants during a drought, and for lands having a clayey subsoil, I think this plow invaluable; also to renew and renovate the old worn bottom lands along the Scioto; I have no doubt it would add ten bushels per acre, to the corn crop, for several years, by one good subsoiling. It would open fresh nutriment to the roots of the crop. In a stiff clay, it is work for four hours to do it well; and as it is work done for years, it should be done well.

The time will come, when our farmers will plow less acres, but *plow deeper*, and make *more money* with *less work* than they now do. If I was asked, how shall I guard against excessive rains and moisture? I would answer, *plow deep*; or, how shall I manage to have my crops stand long and scorching droughts? I would answer, *plow deep*—as that would enable the roots to strike deep and get moisture, when with an unbroken subsoil, they could not penetrate.

Respectfully, &c., J. Brace.

Cincinnati, July, 1845.

From the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

APPLES FOR HOGS.

Mr Editor—Permit me to make some remarks and inquiries in reference to raising apples for feeding hogs. The origin of the present article is the fact of some of our farmers making nurseries, some of five, and some as high as eight hundred apple trees of one single variety of sweet apple. This, though undoubtedly a profitable investment, seems to me to be an injudicious selection, even admitting the variety in question to be pre-eminent for that purpose.

Many reasons might be assigned for varying the selection, but I shall introduce but few at present.

In the first place there would be a large portion of the season when a single variety or kind would not afford ripe and falling fruit.

Secondly, there would be too great an amount of fruit ripe at one and the same time.

And thirdly, the stock would be liable to cloy and tire from so constant a use of the same fruit.

Would it not be a more profitable and advisable course to pursue in planting such orchards, to make a selection, comprising varieties that will afford a proportionate amount of ripe and falling fruit from June till winter; and even in this, include many varieties that are slightly acid, in order to give tone to the stomach of the animal, and a keener relish for the sweeter and richer fruits?

Z. S. Ragan.

Remarks by the Editor.—We entirely approve the suggestion of our correspondent as to the necessity of a larger variety of apples for stock. Farmers are afraid of sour apples: if stock have *only* sour fruit they are injured; but let both sweet and sour grow in the same orchard, and experience has determined that they will, of themselves, eat a due proportion of each. Cattle and hogs are as fond of variety in fruit as men are. A rank, coarse, or watery vegetable is no better for an ox than for a man. The nutritious principle is the same to man or beast. A fine-fleshed, highly nutritious apple or potato, is as much better for stock as it is for man. If a variety is not fit for men, it is not worth cultivating at all. Cattle show themselves to be of this opinion when left to range: they avoid coarse herbage, and pick the sweetest and highest flavored. Let the *best* sorts of apples be planted for stock. If one has a seedling orchard which it would be

worth while to graft over for human use, let not its poor, miserable fruit be fed to hogs: let it be grafted over, even if one means to use it for stock.

HOW TO OBTAIN GRAPE-VINES.

In reply to a correspondent who desired to know "the best time and mode of grafting, or getting a start of grape-vines," the editor of the Indiana Farmer and Gardener says:

Grafting is only practiced on the vine for special reasons, and we have never had occasion to try it. We shall speak of a better mode of obtaining vines.

The best method of "getting a start" of grape vines is, by the employment of cuttings. These may be planted immediately after the spring pruning of established vines. But cuttings of native grapes are as well planted *in the fall*. The granulation, from which the roots spring, will form during the winter, and the cuttings, starting early in the spring, will make good growth the first year. Cuttings are the best, because they can be procured easily, abundantly, and cheaply; they will bear carriage to any distance, are exceedingly tenacious of life, and they make thriftier plants. Cuttings may be set, either where they are to remain, (in which case several should be set, to allow for failures, and only the strongest finally retained,) or they may be set in nursery rows, eight inches apart. Cuttings should be inserted about eight inches deep, and have two eyes or buds above the surface. The *two* buds are merely precautionary; that if one fails the other may sprout; one only, and that the strongest, should finally be permitted to grow.

An old and skillful cultivator of the vine says that *cuttings are the best of all modes* of securing a supply of vines. "For my part, I am for scions without roots, after many experiments. All the advantage the one with roots has over the other is, that they are more sure to live; but they will not in general, make as thrifty plants."

This only objection to cuttings—that a part of them fail to root—is of little practical importance, as they are easily obtained in any quantity.

A MELANCHOLY SHOW OF IGNORANCE.

It is not less melancholy to our readers than ourselves, (says the Richmond Whig,) that we should so frequently dwell upon the lamentable fact of the great ignorance of our people. We have always heard that Virginia has within her bounds a large number of white citizens, over the age of twenty years, who know not what it is to enjoy the blessings of an enlightened mind; but we had never the remotest idea that "the mother of States" possessed so much *more* ignorance than others, when the number of inhabitants were taken into consideration. It seems, however, by the following table, taken from the late census, that a picture of Virginia's ignorance is there drawn, calculated to crimson the cheek of every intelligent citizen.

Table, showing the number of white persons in each State over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write:

Maine,	3,241
N. Hampshire,	942
Massachusetts,	4,448
Rhode Island,	1,614
Connecticut,	526
Vermont,	2,270
New York,	44,452
New Jersey,	6,350
Pennsylvania,	33,940
Delaware,	483
Maryland,	11,817
Virginia,	58,788
N. Carolina,	56,602
S. Carolina,	2,615
Georgia,	30,717
Alabama,	22,592
Mississippi,	8,360
Louisiana,	4,862
Tennessee,	55,631
Kentucky,	40,018
Ohio,	35,394
Indiana,	38,100
Illinois,	27,502
Missouri,	10,457
Arkansas,	6,567
Michigan,	

FIRE-BLIGHT.

The opinion that fire-blight in the pear tree is frequently, if not usually, caused by the influence of frost on the imperfectly ripened wood, is now very generally adopted, and some interesting cases in corroboration have occurred the past summer.

"We have had no frost so severe as this," (observes D. Thomas, in the Ohio Cultivator,) "and so late in the season, since the year 1817. It has given us a new chapter in the history of fire-blight. * * It has produced ten times more fire-blight than I ever saw before. It was not confined to the *pear* tree, though that suffered most; but the *apple* tree and the *quince* tree share largely in the calamity; and even the *cherry* tree, which was not on the list of such as were susceptible of this malady, did not escape."

The new shoots of fruit trees were peculiarly susceptible of injury by frost, which operated on them with as great facility as the frost of winter operates upon the young shoots which grow late in summer or in autumn, producing blight in the ordinary way. Most of these young spring shoots escaped; a portion were killed at once by the frost; and another portion, a large one, though not killed immediately, were so affected as to cause a diseased action in the sap, or a poisonous fermentation, which after a time resulted in the death of the branch or tree.

That the fire-blight thus resulting was not the effect of the cold of *last winter*, was conclusively shown by the fact that no appearance of the disease was seen before the frost; from that period to the latter part of summer, new cases were continually taking place. A *Stevens* pear tree showed no indication of the disaster until operated on by the intense heat of mid-summer; and a young *Bartlett* was seen the present week, (August,) to be suffering from the first stages of the malady in one of its limbs. A Florence cherry tree died a few weeks only after the frost. In no case has the most rigid examination detected the slightest indication of the presence of an insect or its ravages.

The great variation in appearance, and the irregular manner of attack, are worthy of notice. In some cases, the malady appeared to be simple death or cessation of growth, the leaves gradually withering, without that sudden change to a black color which shows the presence of poisonous sap in the branches, produced by freezing and partial decomposition. In other cases the latter symptoms were fully developed. Again, in some cases, single or small twigs only were destroyed on the tree; in others, large limbs, or large portions of the bark were affected.—*Albany Cultivator.*

If frost be the cause of fire-blight in the pear tree, we cannot conceive why it is that the blight, (as has occurred in our own garden,) should be confined to *a particular branch or side of the tree.* We opine that there are two different kinds of blight—different in their origin—different in their operation—but alike, perhaps, generally, in their results. The cause of neither has as yet been shown to our satisfaction. Yet we are not able to demonstrate, from our own observations, that insects or frost *do not* produce the blight. If any one can throw light on this dark matter, we should be happy to diffuse it through our columns.—*Ed. N. E. Far.*

Potato Rot.—One of our subscribers informs us of a fact, which may be of much practical importance, in relation to the rot in potatoes. He says that he raised in his garden, the last season, six or eight bushels of the "Schaghticoke," or "peach blow" potatoes. A part of them were carried directly to the cellar, and put in a barrel; the remainder were put upon the wood-house floor, where they remained two or three days, till they were well dried, after which they were put into the cellar. Those which were first put into the cellar, in a barrel, decayed entirely, while the others remained sound through the winter, and were good potatoes for cooking. If a short airing and drying, after the potatoes are dug, will have the effect which it appears to have had in this instance, it is a very important fact, and ought to be generally known.—*Worcester Spy.*

Bean Harvest.—There is no necessity of waiting until beans are ripe enough to shell out before you harvest them. From experience and observation we are satisfied that if you pull them when the bean gets moderately hard and the leaves become yellow, and then stack them up loosely, by putting two or three stakes up so as to keep them in place, they will ripen perfectly, be full as hard, plump, and heavy, as if suffered to stand longer in the field, and perhaps get touched with the frost.

A nip of "Old Jack's" teeth is death to beans, and they had better be secured before he comes sneaking around in the night. It is not much matter how the stack is formed, if it only allows them to lay lightly, so that the air can draw through them. In this position they may remain until sufficiently dry to thrash.—*Maine Far.*

"The Glorious West."—A correspondent of the Hallowell Cultivator, writing from Michigan, remarks, that it is said one man cultivates twenty acres of land in Illinois, as easy as he can three in New England. But the worst of it is, the produce of his twenty acres will bring no more into his pocket than the New Englander often obtains from his three acres. His bushel of corn will purchase little more than a pound of coffee, and if his wife is in need of a pair of shoes, he will be obliged to see her go barefoot, or take his cart and two horses, with a heavy load of corn, and go many miles to a market, and exchange it all for the shoes—spending one or two days in the operation.

Peaches.—Mr Philip Reybold, of Eastern Shore Maryland, has raised this year over twenty thousand bushels of peaches.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1845.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society, which took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week, was equal, if not superior, to any that has preceded it. As a full account of the Show will be given in a future number, we deem it unnecessary to particularize at the present time.

The Festival in Faneuil Hall, on Friday evening, (a full account of which will be given in our next,) was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Among the distinguished guests, were the venerable widow of Alexander Hamilton, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Caleb Cushing, Hon. Mr McClay, of New York, His Honor the Mayor, ex-Mayor Chapman, and others. Among the pleasing incidents at the Festival, was a letter read by the President from Samuel Appleton, Esq , of Boston, announcing a donation of one thousand dollars to the Society.

We append the report of the committee appointed to award the premiums for Designs and Decorations at the Annual Exhibition:

The undersigned having been appointed judges on Designs and Decorations, have attended to that duty, and make the following report:

The three prominent designs are each of great merit and beauty, and much admired for their fine proportions and elaborate finish. They are all worthy of a higher premium than the judges are authorized to award. They have, however, taken the responsibility of increasing the amount for the second and third best designs. The amount awarded to each of the three competitors, falls much short of a full compensation for the labor and expense incurred by them, and the Society are much indebted to them for the rich display of skill and taste in their devices.

To David Haggerston is awarded the first premium of $30, for his Temple, "dedicated to Flora," a beautiful and chaste design, universally admired for its classical shape and proportions.

To William Quant is awarded the second premium of $20, and a gratuity of $5 in addition, for his beautiful pyramidal Temple, surmounted with a cross.

To Messrs. Hovey & Co. is awarded the third premium of $15, with a gratuity of $5 in addition, for their Chinese pagoda.

To Wm. Kenrick a premium of $10, for a beautiful Harp.

To Miss Russell a gratuity of $6 for a Newfoundland Dog, with a basket of flowers in his mouth—a beautiful design.

To John A. Kenrick a gratuity of $5 for a spread Eagle.

To Edward A. Story a gratuity of $4 for a Plow.

To J. W. Russell a gratuity of $3 for an ornamental frame-work for grapes.

To Thos. Motley, jr. a gratuity of $3 for a fanciful design by John Galvin, jr.

Wreaths.—To Sam'l A. Walker the first premium of $10, for 90 feet of fine wreathing.

Bouquets.—To Wm. Doyle, gardener to John A. Lowell, Esq., the first premium of $6.

To James Nugent, gardener to Mrs. Howard, the second premium of $5.

To Miss Russell, the third premium of $4.

To Miss Bowker a gratuity of $5 for a beautiful bouquet, composed of a great variety of indigenous grasses.

To J. L. L. F. Warren a gratuity of $3, for a bouquet of dahlias and asters.

Joseph Breck,
H. W. Dutton,
S. R. Johnson,
Ebenezer Wight,
J. W. Russell,
Judges.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

It has come to be a pretty generally admitted principle in farming, that some system of rotation in cropping land should be adopted, in order to reap the most profit from the pursuit of husbandry. What system is *the best*, is, therefore, an important question. As Boussingault observes, *no* rotation would be absolutely necessary if one had an unlimited command of manure and labor; for with these facilities, whatever degree of exhaustion consecutive croppings produced, might be repaired by the annual addition of the requisite manure, and the extra growth of weeds engendered by keeping the land in the same crop, could be subdued by the aid of handiwork. But since stern necessity compels the great majority of farmers to practice rigid economy, and as they have not the extensive resources above mentioned, it becomes their interest to adopt a system of rotation in cropping.

The following, suggested by a writer in the Prairie Farmer, strikes us as being a judicious course of cropping—though, for New England, it may need some modifications, such as will suggest themselves to the mind of every farmer. The writer terms his plan "*the Five-Field, or American System*"—and says:

"To carry out this system, it is neccessary to have the tillage divided into five fields of equal size, and to crop them in the following manner: Let two fields be constantly in grass, one of which is kept to be mown, and the other for pasture. Have one other field in winter wheat, one in corn, and one in oats, barley or flax. Plow up the field every spring for corn, which had been pastured the summer previous—pasture the field which had been mown—sow your oats, barley, or flax upon the field from which your last crop of corn was taken—sow your wheat upon the oat, barley or flax stubble, and sow your wheat with grass seed in the latter part of February or first of March, to be mown the year afterward. By so managing, you have every field in its turn lying in grass three successive years—you have sod ground to plant corn upon—your oats, barley, or flax is sown upon new ground, which had been cultivated to corn the year before—and you have summer grain stubble to plow up and sow wheat upon. By dividing your land in this manner, you have but two fields to plow in the spring, viz. those for corn and summer grain: you have the same quantity of grain and grass every year."

☞Willis, in one of his late letters from England, says—"I hear much said of two of our countrymen, who seem to have made a strong impression on society in England. Mr Colman, the agriculturist, is one of them; and his strong good sense and fresh originality of mind, were well suited to be relished in this country."

☞The address of Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr., at the Fair of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society at Utica last week, is represented to have been a splendid production, and "listened to with great satisfaction by ten thousand persons."

The American Shepherd: Being a History of the Sheep, with their Breeds, Management, and Diseases. Illustrated with Portraits of different Breeds, Sheep Barns, Sheds, &c. By L. A. Morrell. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1845.

This is a very handsomely executed volume of 437 pages. The work was needed to fill a vacuum in our agricultural libraries, and we think it could not have been undertaken by more competent hands. The author, himself an experienced sheep raiser, has embodied in his work, in addition to his own, the experience of upwards of twenty of the most eminent wool-growers in the Union, communicated to him in letters, which are given in the Appendix.

The author, in his preface, says: "The English, and other foreign works on the important subject of Sheep Husbandry, notwithstanding the ability with which they are written, are unadapted to our wants, chiefly because the breeds of sheep and modes of management are, in the main, so essentially different in our own country. Something *American*, therefore, is needed—a work which would tend to correct the many errors and abuses of management, and enter into such minute details connected therewith, as would teach the merest novice his duties." * * "My object has been to bring before the public a *strong work*—authentic, if possible, in every particular, and worthy to be trusted and appealed to upon any question and point of importance; and lastly, I have endeavored to convey everything in language simple and unadorned, to suit the capacity of the humblest of my brother wool-growers, for whose benefit chiefly, this was written."

The subjects of sheep-raising and wool growing, are matters (we may as well confess it,) of which, so far as personal experience is concerned, we are profoundly ignorant; but from what we have read of the writings of the author on these subjects, in the agricultural journals, we have been led to conclude that he was as well qualified as any man to speak of them instructively; and we have no hesitation in joining with the Executive committee of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society, in "recommending this work to the attention of wool-growers and others interested in the breeding and management of sheep, as one containing a large amount of practical and scientific information on the most important branch of American Agriculture."

☞Hundreds of acres of potatoes in Maine, planted for the use of starch factories, it is said, are so affected by the rot, that all the sound produce from them will be needed for human food. Maine has suffered pretty severely this year, through the ravages of the rot and the weevil.

☞The article on another page detailing the results of experiments with guano, is commended to the particular attention of "Farmer Homespun," who, in our last, desired to have reports of the effects of guano. He will find in the article referred to, what we consider a pretty *loud* report.

We are indebted to Col. E Hale, of Rock Bottom, for samples of Seedling Peaches—one variety yellow, the other yellow with a red cheek. Both good; the yellow variety superior, and much like the old-fashioned yellow Melacatune.

DAHLIA EXHIBITION FOR PREMIUMS.

The Dahlia Show and Exhibition for Premiums, will take place at the Horticultural Hall, on Saturday next, 27th inst. Flowers to be in the stands by 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH BRECK,
Chm'n Flower Com.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Sept. 21.

Sept. 1845.		7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	15	60	71	70	W.
Tuesday,	16	50	64	54	N.W.
Wednesday,	17	44	66	62	E.
Thursday,	18	61	78	73	S. E.
Friday,	19	62	70	62	N.W
Saturday,	20	54	75	70	N E.
Sunday,	21	71	76	50	E·

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 22, 1845

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 1125 Beef Cattle, 45 Stores, 3300 Sheep and 1950 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—The prices of last week were not sustained. We quote Extra $5,00. First quality $4,75. Second, $4,25 a 4,50. Third quality $3,50 a 4,00.

Stores—Two years old $9 a 15; three years old $16 a 24.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,12 to 1,50. Old Sheep from $1,50 to 2,00.

Swine.—Shoats to peddle, 3 a 3 1-8 for Sows, and 4 a 4 1-8 for barrows. Old Hogs 3 1-2 and 4 1-4. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 10c.—Southern, 8 a 9c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The market for the past week has been quiet for most kinds of Grain.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 58 a 59—Southern, round yellow, 57 a 58—Southern flat yellow, 55 a 57—do. do white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 50 a 55—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 75—Oats Southern, 36 a 38—Northern do. 00 to 00—Beans, per bushel 0 00 a 0 00.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran 00 a 00.

FLOUR. The accounts by the steamer of the return of fine weather, with the prospect of an average crop, has caused a pause in the market, and the transactions have been entirely confined to the home trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 62 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 0 00—Georgetown, $4 87 a 0 00—Extra do. 5 12 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $5 00 a 5 25—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common cash, $4 94 a 5 00—do fancy brands, $5 12 a 5 50—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. There has been a good demand for Pork, and sales during the week, chiefly for New York.

Beef—Mess 4 mo new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 25 a 8 75.—No. 1, $9 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo bbl. $15 50 a 16 00—do Clear $00 00 a 15 00 do. Mess, $13 50 a 14 00—do Prime $10 75 a 11 25—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western. 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8½ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 8½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. adval. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

We have no important change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 35 a 37—Do. 3-4 do 33 a 34—Do. 1-2 do 31 a 32 -1-4 and common do 28 a 30—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The advices per Britannia are not materially different from those previously received.

1st sort Mass 1844, lb. 10 a 11 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY:

The subscriber offers for sale at the Cambridge Port Nursery, all of the new and most approved kinds of Apple, Plum, Pear and Cherry Trees; Grape Vines of all varieties, Raspberries, &c. Also, 10,000 Cherry Stocks.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Sept. 20, 1845.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845 JOS. BRECK & CO.

WANTED,

A situation as *Gardiner*, by a man who thoroughly understands his business: would have no objections to conduct a small Farm, if required. Inquire at this office.

Sept. 10 1f.

BUCKTHORN SEED WANTED.

Cash will be paid for a few bushels first rate Buckthorn Seed, to be delivered at the store of the subscribers by the 15th October. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Seed Store 51 & 52 N. Market st.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The subscribers can furnish all the most desirable varieties of *STRAWBERRY PLANTS* now in cultivation.

AMONG THEM ARE

Swainstone's Seedling,	Elton Pine,
Ross's Phœnix,	Bishop's Orange,
British Queen,	Keen's Seedling,
Hovey's Seedling,	Early Virginia,
Myatt's Seedling,	Downton, English Wood, &c.

☞ Plants will be packed to send any distance.

Gentlemen who intend to form new plantations, are reminded that the month of August is the most suitable time of the year to do it. All orders will be promptly attended to, and good plants sent. J. BRECK & CO.

Boston, Aug. 5. Nos. 51 & 52 N. Market street.

HERDS GRASS OF EXTRA QUALITY.

The subscribers have received a few tierces of extra fine *HERDS GRASS SEED*, perfectly free from all foul seed, which they can confidently recommend to farmers for August sowing. Also, their usual supply of good *GRASS SEED*, of all kinds. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, up stairs.

Boston, July 23, 1845.

2000 SUPERB TULIP BULBS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. offer for sale the celebrated and costly bed of Tulips imported for the Public Garden, and pronounced by competent judges to be the finest collection in this country. The subscribers obtained the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's premium of $8 for the best thirty distinct varieties which were taken from this bed. They will be sold at the very low price of $3 per dozen, which is not one half the cost of many single bulbs in the collection. There never was a better opportunity for amateurs to indulge themselves with a bed of these truly splendid flowers. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street.

Boston, July 29.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

WANTED,

A situation as superintendent or manager of a Farm, or estate, by an English farmer, who is desirous of introducing (to a judicious extent,) the most improved methods of European Agriculture, of which he has a competent knowledge in all its branches.

For particulars apply to the Editor, or to

Rev. J. O. CHOULES,

Aug 28. Jamaica Plain.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

GEDDES'S HARROW.

This excellent implement, considered a great improvement on all other kinds, is for sale at the N. England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, by

May 21. J. BRECK & CO.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Compliment to Boston.—The city of Boston is thus lauded by a correspondent of the New York Courier, in a letter descriptive of its rapid growth and present prosperity:

"And after all, no American, no one who loves his country and has an eye to her best glory, can repine at the prosperity of Boston. She is a city of noble men, and of noble purposes. Wealthy and enterprising as are her merchants and her bankers, neither wealth nor business engross all her care. Money there, more than in New York, is prized as a *means* of good—not as a good of and for itself. Learning is cherished—the best and noblest institutions of society are built up. There is a refined and lofty spirit which governs her action. She knows the value of art, and of all high culture. *Her schools are the best on the continent—her people are better educated than any others in the world.* Her men of wealth give their wealth, not sparingly and grudgingly, but liberally, and as if they knew they were thus putting it to the noblest use, to make broader the foundations, and to lift higher the towers of their universities and benevolent institutions. Her professional men are among the ripest scholars, the most accomplished orators, the most gifted writers in the country. Her lawyers are not mere machines, skilfully framed, and of miraculous ingenuity and fitness for certain ends, but men of wide acquirements, of wide influences. She is *the eye* of America—and no American who prizes intellectual culture, who appreciates lofty aims and noble aspirations, can think of her but with pride."

New England Schools.—A writer in a Southern paper thus speaks of the free schools of New England:

"The poorest boy in the free schools feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. You do not mean, said Gov. Barbour, of Virginia, after visiting the superb High School at Boston, which he admired very much, that these schools are free? Indeed I do, said the committee man. You remember the boy that got the medal in the class that we have just examined, and the boy that lost it? The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there, (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street,) and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States. The Virginian started in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

Hoosier Wedding.—The ceremony of tying the nuptial knot is very much simplified in the Hoosier State, as the following will show:

"What is your name, sir?"
"Matty."
"What is your name, miss?"
"Polly."
"Matty, do you love Polly?"
"No mistake."
"Polly, do you love Matty?"
"Well, I reckon."
"Then I pronounce you man and wife, all the days of your life."

Defining his Religion.—A sailor being summoned to give testimony before a court, was questioned thus by the judge as to his religious creed: "Are you an Episcopalian?" "No, sir." "A Catholic?" "No, sir." "A Methodist?" "No, sir." "What are you then?" "I am captain of the fore-top, sir."

A Rough Bed-fellow.—The following circumstances happened in a town of Arkansas. A man had been drinking until a late hour at night, before he started for home. Honest folks had long been in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. He came across a shed, staggered in, and stretched himself upon the ground. For a long time he lay in all the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep, and the night being very cold, would undoubtedly have frozen, had not others less insensible than himself, been around him. This shed happened to be a favorite rendezvous for hogs. Shortly after the new comer arrived, they cuddled around him, some acting the part of a quilt, and thus protected him from the cold. Towards morning he awoke, and finding himself comfortable, and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He stretched out his arm, and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog, exclaimed, "Why, mister, *when did you shave last?*"

Government of the Thoughts.—Dismiss, as soon as may be, all angry and wrathful thoughts: they canker the mind, and dispose it to the worst temper in the world, that of fixed malice and revenge. Never recall the ideas or ruminate upon past injuries or provocations. This is the amusement of many in their solitary hours. They work themselves up to distraction—to hate every thing and every body. Anger may steal into the heart of a wise man, but it *rests* only in the bosom of fools.—*Dr. Horne.*

"*Mort! more mort!*"—Mr ——, a mason by trade, having worked hard all the week, was disposed while at church on Sunday, to refresh himself by a snooze. He had kept awake till the preacher had progressed some way in his sermon, when he fell into a sound sleep, and dreaming in his soporific obliviousness, that he was about his work, he cried out in a stentorian voice, "*Mort! more mort!*" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," says the poet; but, somebody says, 't isn't so with *eggs.*

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars,* at any *one time,* may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town,* and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt,* enclosed in a letter, *to us.* We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.